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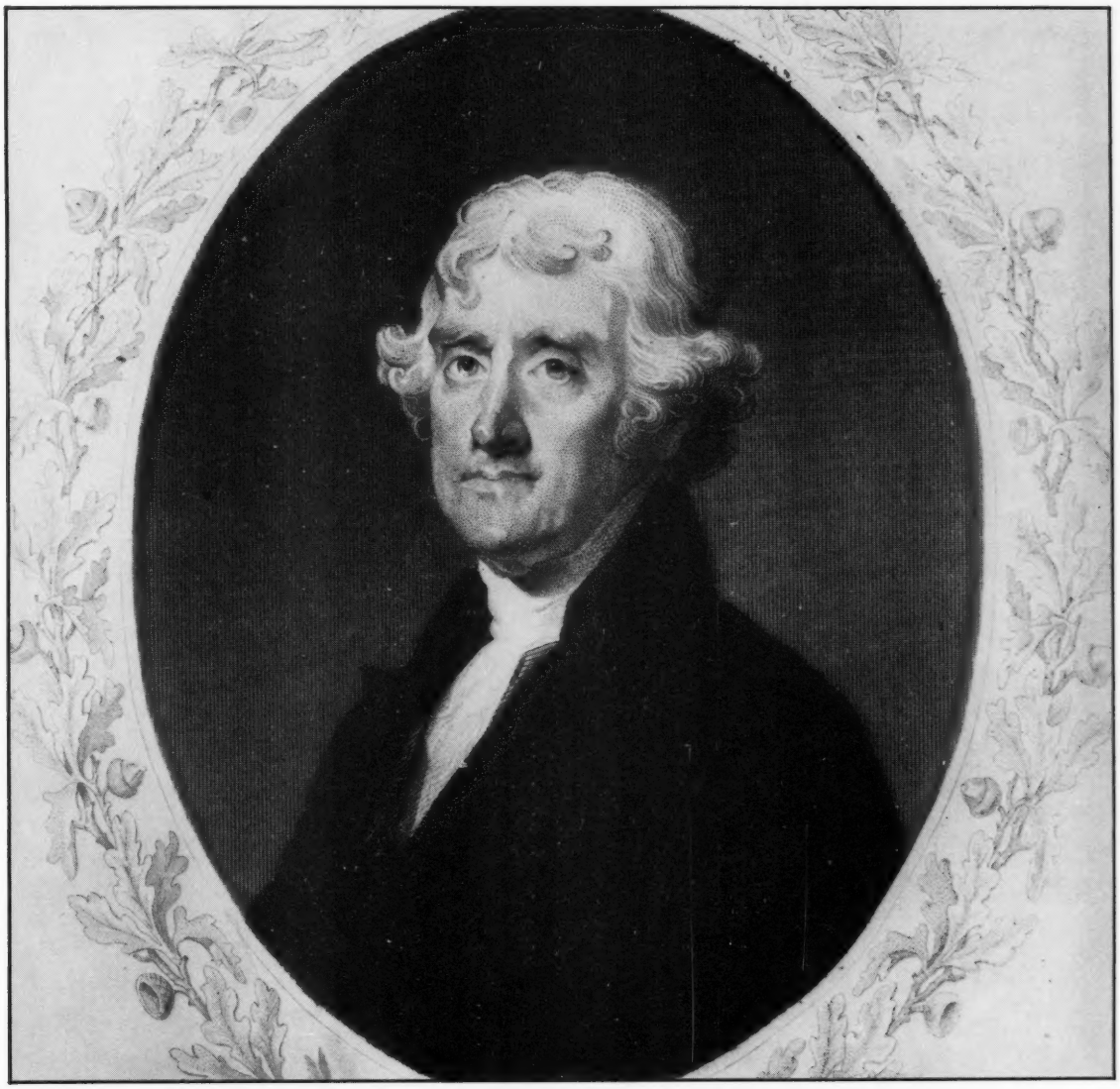

Celebrating Thomas Jefferson's 250th Birthday

Library of Congress

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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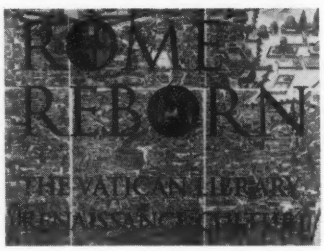

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On the Cover: Portrait of Thomas Jefferson by Samuel Walker, Boston, ca. 1820.

Cover Stories:

☐ The man who gave America the Declaration of Independence is the same person whose personal library became the cornerstone for the collections of today's Library of Congress. An LC exhibition celebrates the legacy Thomas Jefferson left to the nation's library. 137

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
LUCY D. SUDDRETH, Editorial Assistant
ANN M. JEFFERSON, MALINDA B. NEALE, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, Composing

Librarian, LC Officials Testify on Equal Employment Opportunity

'Fundamental Changes' Aim at Progress in Hiring

Acknowledging that "we have not done as well as we should to make equal opportunity a reality," Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, during a March 18 hearing before two House subcommittees, emphasized that the Library of Congress has made "fundamental changes, particularly in recent months."

Dr. Billington spoke before subcommittees of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Committee on House Administration regarding the progress the Library has made in its hiring policies.

The hearing came in the wake of LC reforms instituted after a federal district court judge issued a partial summary judgment Aug. 14 in *Cook v. Billington,* an LC black employees class action lawsuit, whose origins go back to 1975.

Basing her findings on 1979–88 data, Judge Norma Holloway Johnson found that the LC hiring system was so "subjective" as to lend itself to discriminatory effects against African-American applicants for professional and administrative positions (see LC *Information Bulletin,* Nov. 2, 1992).

She prescribed no remedies. But on Jan. 7, 1993, she ordered attorneys for the Library, and the Justice Department (representing LC), to meet weekly to negotiate a settlement. They are still doing so.

In an effort to improve day-to-day operations, the Librarian said he would appoint a Deputy Librarian, "who will act as a chief operating officer, and . . . a special assistant, who will help me focus continuous attention on both diversity and affirmative action."

The Librarian also announced acceptance of a $1 million gift, which will be used to fund an affirmative action education program aimed at developing leaders in the field of librarianship.

Testifying with Dr. Billington (left) were Lloyd Pauls, acting associate librarian for Human Resources, and Rhoda Canter, associate librarian for Special Projects. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

In addition, the Library has recently undertaken a reorganization that upgraded Human Resources into a service unit whose head will report directly to Dr. Billington, "thus providing a higher profile to all personnel programs" at LC.

The Library has also had in place since 1991 an affirmative action Professional Development Program for 14 people to give women and minorities the necessary training to increase their upward mobility, and the EXCEL program, which helps women and minorities already in the professional ranks of the Library gain broader experience so they can qualify for higher level positions. The Library also annually provides $1,200 in tuition support to 70 LC employees seeking postsecondary education.

The hearing was chaired by Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.), a founder of the Congressional Black Caucus. Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.), although not a member of either subcommittee, was invited to participate in the hearing; she is a former chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

"I have come today to give you an accounting of the Library's performance," said Dr. Billington. One of the "fundamental changes" the Librarian noted was LC's October 1992 reorganization. Human Resources, which previously was a part of the now abolished Management Services unit, has itself been upgraded to one of the Library's nine service units. The heads of the units report directly to Dr. Billington, thus giving Human Resources a higher profile in the institution's management structure.

Significant progress has been made at the very top of the Library's management structure. Of the nine service unit heads, three white males were already in their positions when Dr. Billington took office in 1987. Of the six hires he has made, three are African-American, three are white; of the six, three are male and three are female.

The Library has also taken "critical steps" to ensure that new, more objective standards govern the three stages of the Library's hiring process:

☐ initial screening of applications for those that meet minimum qualifications,

☐ assembling of a ratings panel that ranks the applications according to qualifications and experience, and

☐ interviewing of the top applicants by the selecting officer.

Dr. Billington also directed that a Library-wide working group be formed to "make recommendations on key human resources matters. We plan to implement 19 of the [group's] recommendations for supervisory training and development."

Other changes are being made based on the reports of two outside consultants under contract to review personnel practices. Of their 48 recommendations, 39 are being implemented, and the other nine are under discussion.

"Today, in the opinion of our outside consultants, our revised competitive selection process is fair and legal. . . . Policy and procedures at every stage of the process have been clarified. Training is under way for [200 ratings panelists]," the Librarian told the committee.

He acknowledged that "achieving equity and diversity at all levels will take longer than I originally thought." Dr. Billington said he believes that sufficient progress "will require remedies beyond those that I have outlined here. But I also suggest that we have made a genuine break with the past. . . . We will move ahead on all fronts."

Statistics were the focus of questions from Del. Norton: "Has the Library used or used in the past goals and timetables [for hiring more minorities] based on an availability analysis?" she wanted to know.

Denise Banks, LC's Affirmative Action officer, said that although the Library had not done this, "what we have done is conduct analyses of underrepresentation by occupational category and series and grade."

According to Del. Norton, "The usual second step is analysis of availability, driven by goals and timetables, to assist management in recruitment." She said it was not possible to set realistic goals for correcting underrepresentation without first determining how many qualified applicants could realistically be expected to apply for vacant positions.

For example, said Dr. Billington, "to take only the central profession of library science, a bare 6 percent of those currently enrolled in major library schools are minorities compared to 12 percent 20 years ago."

The "Multi-Year Affirmative Action Plan for 1992–1994" is "the most comprehensive plan in Library history, which was developed with the help of our Affirmative Action coordinator, after negotiations with the Library's three labor unions, in July 1991," Dr. Billington said in his statement for the record. He also emphasized that "the plan contains a statistical profile of the Library's work force. Comparing the makeup of employees in several Library occupational series with those of similar local or national labor pools, the plan identifies the underrepresentation of minorities and women in certain LC occupations and grade levels."

The plan "shows us the size of the deficit that we have inherited and are determined to reduce," he said.

Ms. Banks added that the Library has also begun an assessment of employee attitudes at LC "to help improve our understanding of diversity in the workplace."

Dr. Billington also noted LC's Targeted Recruitment Office, recently established to increase the pool of qualified minorities for Library positions. Further, he said, LC holds managers responsible for achieving affirmative action goals—one of the four "critical elements" in annual job performance evaluations.

On May 13, 1992, the Management Team recommended an immediate across-the-board hiring freeze, with exceptions only in cases of positions of "critical" importance. The freeze was instituted for budgetary reasons. On Nov. 24 Dr. Billington ordered that all competitive hiring in administrative and professional positions be curtailed. "I reviewed the procedures in place and the changes made so far and asked . . . that all competitive hiring be stopped," he said in his statement.

Between Aug. 14 and Nov. 24, 14 administrative and professional positions were filled. All but two positions were filled by internal candidates. Of the 14, nine were white females, three were white males, and two were black males.

The Library plans to begin posting professional and administrative positions, under its new procedures, during the week of March 22.

Changing the subject, Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.) took LC to task for hiring several consultants who were later employed as permanent staffers.

As the hearing room's clock buzzer signaled to those on the panel that votes were being taken on the House floor, the committee began to wrap up business. Dr. Billington assured the Congress members that "you have my commitment" that the Library will correct past practices as soon as possible. "I personally do not see bringing equity and recognition of American diversity to the workplace as a legal burden but as a moral necessity and as an opportunity to develop that enhanced human talent we will need to realize the new service opportunities that lie ahead for the Library of Congress."

The panel then adjourned, to reconvene March 24 with testimony from LC's union presidents; Howard Cook, the chief plaintiff in *Cook v. Billington;* and the consultants brought in to advise the Library on its personnel procedures.

—Guy Lamolinara

Lowe Foundation Awards $1 Million Grant:
LC to Establish Business Research Fund

The Edward Lowe Foundation and the Library of Congress have announced jointly a $1 million gift from the Foundation to the Library of Congress to establish a Business Research Fund. The fund will support creation and distribution throughout America of a variety of business information tools and services to assist the nation's entrepreneurs and small businesses. In LC, these new tools and services will be available free for use by Library patrons in the Business Reading Room.

According to Dr. Billington, "The new technology, properly organized and supported, can bring more knowledge to more Americans in more places than ever dreamed of before . . . advancing the health of our democracy and our competitive efforts in science, business and the professions."

The foundation's generous gift will speed the Library of Congress toward Dr. Billington's goal of making its collections and services electronically available to all Americans. The gift also permits LC to reach out to a new constituency, the aspiring entrepreneurs, who are vital to the future economic health of the nation.

The Edward Lowe Foundation's support of the Library of Congress derives from Mr. Lowe's mission to help American entrepreneurs and strengthen the free enterprise system. The gift will benefit entrepreneurs by developing a variety of information and education programs and services, support systems and business tools not available to Mr. Lowe and other entrepreneurs at the beginning of their careers.

In addition to the foundation's gift, the foundation is also making available to the Library the resources and expertise of the Entrepreneurs Learning Services (ELS)—an operating division of the Edward Lowe Foundation—with headquarters in Big Rock Valley, Cassopolis, Mich.

LC will use the gift to develop resources and tools helpful to entrepreneurs. These will include:

☐ Electronic tutoring devices to teach entrepreneurs how to find information needed to start a new business;

☐ Collections of information, primarily articles and book chapters, converted to electronic form (with the permission of copyright owners);

☐ New ways of describing and searching for business information sources that will increase the likelihood that entrepreneurs will find the source they need;

☐ Directories to the most important business information services in the United States and ELS.

"The new technology, properly organized and supported, can bring more knowledge to more Americans in more places than ever dreamed of before, advancing the health of our democracy."
—James H. Billington

Library of Congress staff and ELS will collaboratively provide these resources to libraries, governmental entities and nonprofit organizations that offer information services and assistance to U.S. entrepreneurs and small businesses.

Edward Lowe, president of the Edward Lowe Foundation, for several years has been a member of the Madison Council, a Library of Congress support group. The council's programs have focused on the task of broadening the outreach of the Library of Congress and mobilizing its resources to meet the nation's educational and business information needs.

In recognition of the $1 million gift commitment, Dr. Billington announced that Mr. Lowe had been enrolled as a member of the Library's Jefferson Society. The society consists of Madison Council members who have been responsible for gifts or pledges of at least $1 million to the Library. Mr. Lowe, an independent entrepreneur, joins Edwin L. Cox, president of Cox Oil and Gas; Glenn R. Jones, chairman and founder of Jones International Ltd.; John W. Kluge, chairman and president of Metromedia Corp.; Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, photojournalist; and Laurance S. Rockefeller, financier and developer, as charter members of the Jefferson Society.

Suzanne Thorin, LC chief of staff; William Ellis, LC associate librarian for Science and Technology Information; and John Anderson, vice president and executive director of the Lowe Foundation, are providing oversight for the LC/Foundation effort. Bob Zich of Special Projects, Victoria Hill of Constituent Services and John Byrum of Collections Services are the Library project managers. LC receives assistance in the execution of these projects from Richard Greenfield and Brett Butler, consultants to the Edward Lowe Foundation.

The Library hopes to secure additional financial support for the Business Research Fund and its specific business information projects and is encouraging the contribution of ideas and suggestions from individuals and organizations within and beyond the Library.

For further information, contact: John Anderson of the Edward Lowe Foundation at (616) 445–4258; or Bob Zich of the Library at (202) 707–6233.

EC Ambassador Discusses European Integration

By September, the 12 member countries of the European Community will ratify the controversial Maastricht Treaty, which will eliminate existing economic, political and trade barriers among the cosigners and calls for the establishment of a single European currency in 1999.

So predicted Andreas van Agt, ambassador of the European Communities (EC) to the United States during his speech at the Library on March 4. The ambassador's visit was the latest in the European Division's monthly lecture series that brings distinguished experts from the United States and abroad to the Library to discuss international issues.

Ambassador van Agt was Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1977 to 1982 and in 1990 became the EC's first diplomatic representative to the United States, after serving in the same capacity for the Community in Tokyo since May 1987. He began by acknowledging that the start of 1993 was eventful for both the United States and Europe, but for entirely different reasons.

"Your inauguration of a new president sparked enthusiasm bordering on euphoria and near messianic expectations," he recalled. "Meanwhile, Europe took the first step in opening a single market. But the prevailing mood was not festive but one of concern. There were no celebrations over *this* inauguration; there were no parades."

The European Community was created by six member countries after World War II; since then, its membership has grown to 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. Subsequent treaties established three separate communities within the whole: the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The EC has its own Legislative Commission, a Council of Ministers to enact legislation and make other decisions, an elected Parliament and a Court of Justice, which corresponds to the U.S. Supreme Court, serving as the ultimate interpreter of EC law. Headquartered in Brussels, the EC has established 100 official delegations throughout the world and has been formally recognized by approximately 130 countries.

Andreas van Agt

Ambassador van Agt explained that the Maastricht Treaty will consolidate European trade into a single market and solidify political and security matters; the provisions call for the institution of a single currency by 1999, to be managed by the European Central Bank. This unification process is already under way.

"Sustained efforts to promote political unity have resulted in EC states acting in concert or, at least, not drifting apart," the ambassador said. "Take the situation in Yugoslavia, for example. There were rumblings in the EC for a while when Germany pushed for early recognition of Croatia and Slovenia. Some had their doubts, but the ranks quickly closed; we had solidarity.

"I'm not claiming it as an achievement," he added hastily. "I am embarrassed over our inability to stop the slaughter and torture that has resulted; however, it is not obvious what could have been done to restore order."

To illustrate the importance and benefits of European unity to international stability, the ambassador noted that "the events in Sarajevo in 1914 plunged Europe and, in the end, America into a bloody world war because of the rancor between Great Britain, France and Germany. But Sarajevo in 1993 won't escalate into anything even remotely similar, thanks to Western Europe's advanced integration.

"However, harmony demands a price in indecision and inactivity," he added. "The situation in Macedonia is a case in point." (The republic of Macedonia, which has not been a stable nation-state since the time of Alexander the Great, is now reestablishing its independence and reclaiming its name. Part of northern Greece is also called Macedonia and its nationalist protests against sharing the name have caused the EC to postpone recognition of the former Yugoslav republic.)

"That doesn't mean we're just sitting on our hands," the ambassador continued. He pointed out that the EC is contributing massive amounts of humanitarian aid through its contributions to the United Nations, including large numbers of peace-keeping personnel.

Ambassador van Agt described the progress toward European unity as variable, ranging from "Eurosclerosis in the mid-1980s" to "Europhoria," sparked by moves toward market unification, which

peaked in 1991. Since then, various countries have expressed worries about the changes in trade practices, social influences and economic effects such a sweeping unification agreement would institute, leading to periods of "eurogloom." Last fall, polls in some countries indicated significant citizen reluctance to adopt the treaty; last December, the Danish voted against it.

"The Danish no vote struck our optimism like a lightning bolt," Ambassador van Agt confessed. "We are heading for a second referendum, perhaps as early as mid-March. Denmark will vote, followed by Great Britain. When ratified, the treaty will affect 370 million people." He admitted that not all measures outlined in the treaty will automatically be instituted across the board.

"The odds of full participation in the single currency zone may be reduced by Europe's economic downturn. Forecasters are predicting less than 1 percent growth for the EC as a whole in 1993 and only 2 percent next year. Unemployment is at 10 to 11 percent. This adversity may prevent many countries from meeting the necessary economic criteria. We must curb inflation, stabilize interest rates and decrease unemployment first.

"It's also a question of political will on the part of all the member countries," he continued. "In times of economic harshness, governments tend to turn inward. Many leaders want to pull their governments out of recession before cementing European integration."

The ambassador expressed guarded optimism that ratification of Maastricht will usher in a unified and, therefore, stronger Europe. He quoted Lester Thurow, well-known American economist who predicted in his book *Head to Head: The Coming Economic Government Between Japan, Germany and America* that "Europe will emerge as the dominant power in the next century."

"I'm not as sure about that as the author," he added and then smiled. "But it makes for delightful reading."

The ambassador dismissed gloomy predictions voiced by "Cassandras" who believe that logistical difficulties will prevent economic unification among countries of the EC. "Most politicians and business leaders believe that the concept of a single market will be sustained by a single monetary currency," he observed. "Another reason for cautious optimism is the strength of the Franco-German alliance. Both countries are determined to advance the European integration process and are working together to defend the franc and the deutschemark. Such cooperation will be the core of the future European economic union. I predict that, unless Germany distances itself from such efforts, a single monetary currency will emerge by the end of the decade."

Ambassador van Agt also predicted the inclusion of Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway in the EC within a few years, followed later perhaps by Turkey, Cyprus and Malta. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia may eventually obtain membership as well.

"If Europe disintegrates or declines, it will distract us from internal growth and from reaching out to fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union," he warned. "The better we fare, the more economically and politically able we will be to offer market access and financial resources to these countries. "Then, there's Japan and the other emerging countries; what role will they play on the world scene? . . . We should not succumb to envy over their success. We must face the threat posed by the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, the need to rescue our planet for future generations, and it's time to restructure the U.N., whose current composition reflects the old world order. Where is Germany? Where is Japan? There are so many challenges for an economically and politically united Europe to address. But unification must come first."

—Barbara Bryant

Ticket Information For Dead Sea Scrolls

A major exhibition, "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship," will open on April 29 in the Library's Madison Building.

The exhibition features the oldest known copies of the Old Testament scriptures, including selections from the biblical books of Leviticus and Psalms. The exhibition will be open to the public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday, through August 1.

Crowds are expected to be large. Advance tickets are available and required to enter the exhibition. A limited number of same-day tickets will be distributed free at the Independence Avenue entrance to the Madison Building, which is at First and Independence Ave. SE. Ticket distribution will begin one-half hour before the opening.

The Library charges no fees to any of its exhibitions. However, advance tickets are available through TicketMaster. These can be obtained for a convenience charge of $2.50 per ticket at all Hecht's department stores in the Washington-Baltimore area.

Phone orders are also accepted. Call (202) 432-SEAT in the Washington area, (410) 481-SEAT in the Baltimore area. All other areas call toll free at (800) 551-SEAT. There is a service charge of $3.50 per ticket plus $1 per order. The Library will distribute same-day tickets arranged in advance through TicketMaster.

The Independence Avenue entrance to the building is barrier-free and the exhibition is accessible for persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities who cannot wait in line will be directed to a place in the lobby with the assurance that they will not lose their place in line.

There is an optional audio tour of the exhibition: The cost is $2.50, and the tour may be reserved through TicketMaster when arranging for advance tickets. The audio tour may also be rented at the Library, if available.

A free coat check will be available but the public should not enter with large personal belongings.

School groups should contact the Office of Educational Programs at (202) 707-3302 to make arrangements. The office will train teachers to take their classes through the exhibition.

Beaming Down:
Landsat Exhibition Opening Celebrated at LC

The vast collections of the Library of Congress's Geography and Map Division were celebrated Feb. 25 at a reception marking 20 years of environmental surveillance from Landsat satellites.

Amid brilliant Landsat images on display at the Library through June 20, guests heard Librarian James H. Billington praise the division's chief, Ralph Ehrenberg, and its treasures, saying, there is "no other collection like this in the world."

Dr. Billington said the Landsat images offer "an endless awakening of the imagination" as he introduced special guests at the event, who were optimistic about the future of the remote sensing satellite program.

Rep. George E. Brown Jr. (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, said Congress has authorized continuation of the program and expressed confidence that funding would be provided.

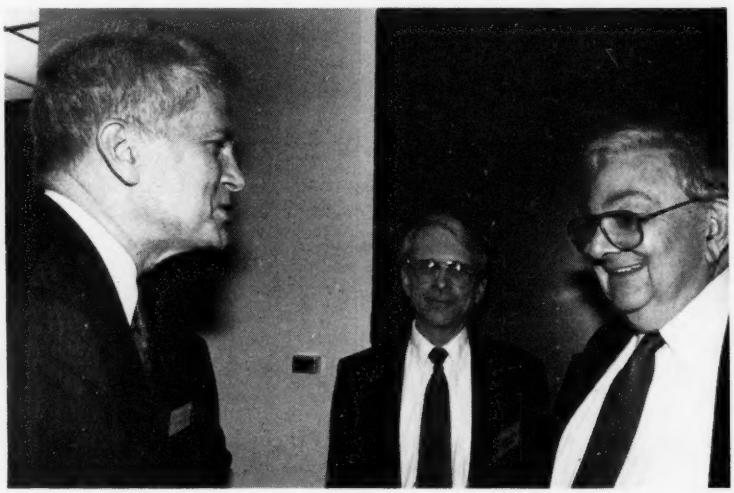
Arturo Silvestrini, president of the Earth Observation Satellite Co. (EOSAT) and civilian manager of the Landsat program launched in 1972 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told guests that Landsat 6 will be ready for launching in July, when it will start producing "another set of beautiful images." EOSAT donated many of the 55 images on display in the Library to its Geography and Map Division.

And beautiful images they are, guests agreed, looking much like abstract paintings but alive with utilitarian as well as aesthetic appeal. The images, created from measurements of energy reflected by the earth's surface from satellites circling 438 miles above the planet, provide information on environmental changes, mineral deposits, natural disasters and agricultural yields.

A checklist of images in the exhibition is available on request by writing to Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4760.

—Jeanne Smith

"Landsat: Monitoring Earth's Environment" is on view through June 20 in the corridor outside the Geography and Map Division, Room LM-B02, Madison Building. Exhibition hours are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m. and Saturday 8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.



At the Landsat exhibition opening were (above, from left) Rep. George Brown, Arturo Silvestrini and Dr. Billington, who were also joined by Ralph Ehrenberg (right, center). *Photos by Jim Higgins*

A Man for All Seasons:

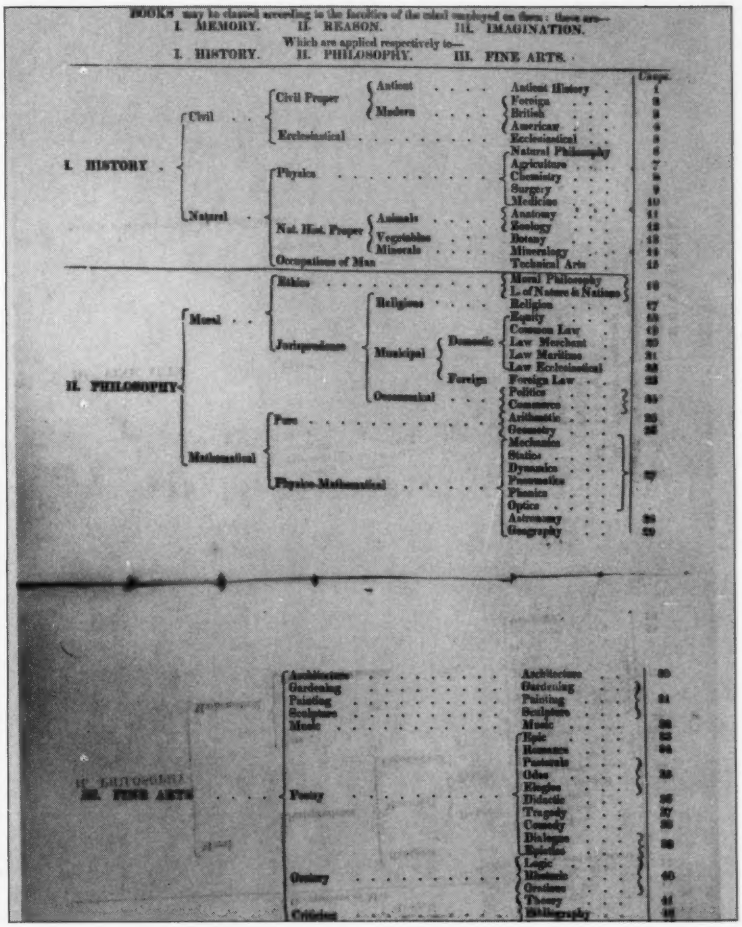
LC Celebrates 250th Birthday of Thomas Jefferson

by Guy Lamolinara

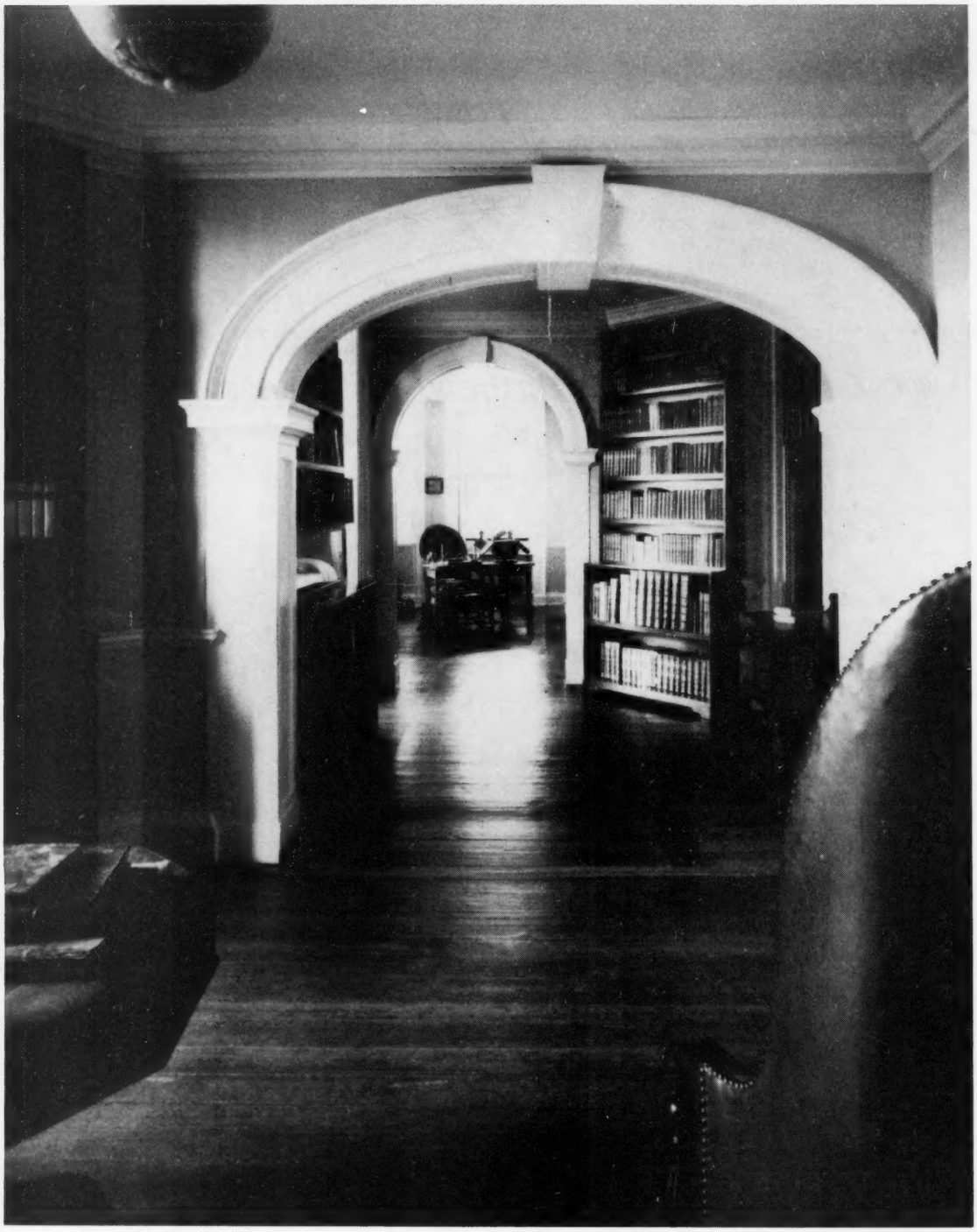
Thomas Jefferson's oft-quoted remark that there was "no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer" has become the basis for the greatest storehouse of knowledge ever assembled by mankind.

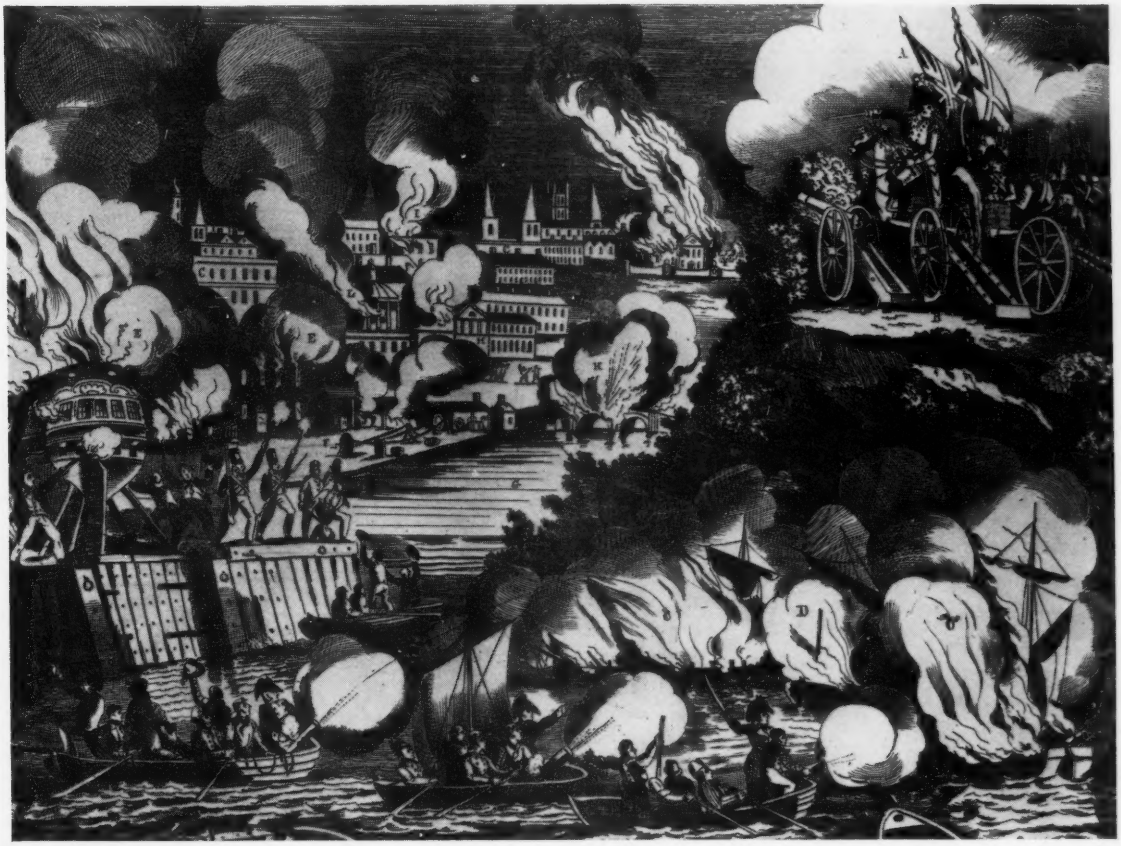
When he sold his personal library to Congress, a collection that spanned the universe of 18th century learning, it became the seed of the Library of Congress, which has grown to more than 100 million items.

"Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress" is an exhibition honoring the third president and supporter of the Library, who was born 250 years ago, on April 13. According to curator Andrew J. Cosentino, who was assisted in the exhibition planning by James W. Gilreath of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Gerard W. Gawalt of the Manuscript Division and Eva Shade of Photoduplication Service, "Jefferson's library introduced a wealth of


BOOKS may be classed according to the faculties of the mind employed on them: these are—
I. MEMORY. II. REASON. III. IMAGINATION.
Which are applied respectively to—
I. HISTORY. II. PHILOSOPHY. III. FINE ARTS.
I. HISTORY
II. PHILOSOPHY
III. FINE ARTS

Jefferson's classification system, from *Catalogue of the Library of the United States*, by J. Elliot, 1815. *From Rare Book and Special Collections Division*





Jefferson's library at Monticello as it now looks. The books are replacements for those that were sold to the Library of Congress in 1815; "The Taking of the City of Washington of America," an engraving published Oct. 14, 1814. *From Prints and Photographs Division*

cultural, scientific and artistic material to the Library's collections, and, with its 6,487 volumes, more than doubled the number of items previously held by the Library.

"But Jefferson had an interest in the Library of Congress even before he sold his library in 1815," he added. One of the items in the exhibition is an 1802 letter of Jefferson to Sen. Abraham Baldwin of Georgia, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, suggesting a classification system for the books that had already been bought by Congress. In addition to his many distinctions, Jefferson might also be referred to as one of the Library's recommending officers, for he was also making recommendations for book purchases.

The 1802 "Catalogue of the Library of Congress" is a "simple classification system. At that time, Jefferson felt that nothing complicated was necessary," said Dr. Cosentino. The system that Jefferson had adopted for his own collection, however, and which accompanied the sale of his books to Congress, was much more complicated. It was drawn from Francis Bacon's division of the sciences into 44 categories, or "chapters," and Jefferson acknowledged his debt to Bacon. The system worked so well that the Library used it until the 1890s.

Jefferson appointed the first two Librarians of Congress: John Beckley (1802) and Patrick Magruder (1807), whose letter from the president informing him of his nomination is displayed.

Seven years later, the Capitol, then home of the Library, was severely burned. As a consequence of Congress's loss of most of its Library, Jefferson offered to sell his in an 1814 letter to Samuel H. Smith. "There was a good deal of debate about whether to purchase it and some pretty nasty comments about the library—that it was ungodly, atheistic and immoral, as the *National*

Intelligencer said in its Oct. 25, 1814, edition.

"No price was set by Jefferson," said Dr. Cosentino. He allowed Congress to set the amount for the 6,487 volumes—slightly less than $24,000. "A number of people wrote to Congress saying it was worth far more than that, so they got a good deal, not only in terms of quantity but in the range of the materials."

Prior to the fire at the Library, Jefferson had thought of willing his collection to a "national university," should one be established, or to one that he later thought of establishing (the University of Virginia). "He went through an evolution of thought" on the disposition of the library, said Dr. Cosentino.

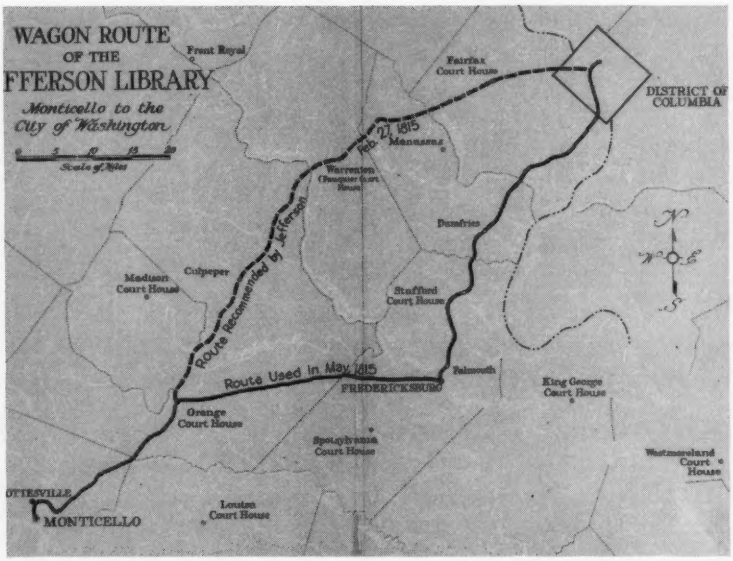
After much debate, in late January 1815, Congress decided to purchase the collection for $23,950. The vote was far from unanimous. Members from New England were against the purchase, and the Mid-Atlantic states were divided. But the South's desire to purchase what was likely the most all-encompassing collection in North America tilted the votes toward acquisition. A letter from Treasury Secretary Alexander Dallas to Jefferson, dated Feb. 21, 1815, and telling him of Congress's decision, is on display.

The books arrived by 10 horse-drawn wagons from the retired president's estate, Monticello, in Charlottesville, Va. A map shows the route that Jefferson suggested the wagons take over the state's tobacco roads and the route actually traveled, which varies somewhat.

(Visitors to Monticello now see duplicate copies of the volumes once owned by Jefferson. His penchant for orderliness is evident in his arrangement of the books by subject and by size on the shelves.)

Because the Capitol was still under reconstruction when the books arrived in May 1815, they were shelved in a space on the third floor of Blodget's Hotel, about seven

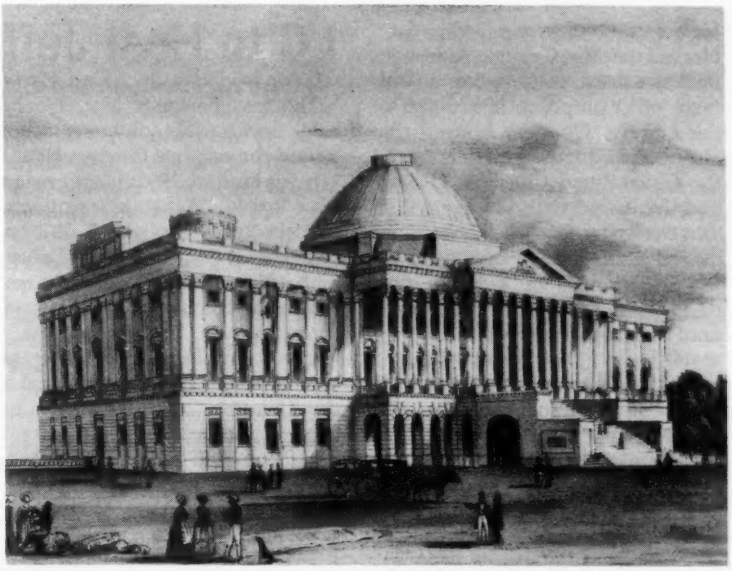
(Cont. on p. 142)

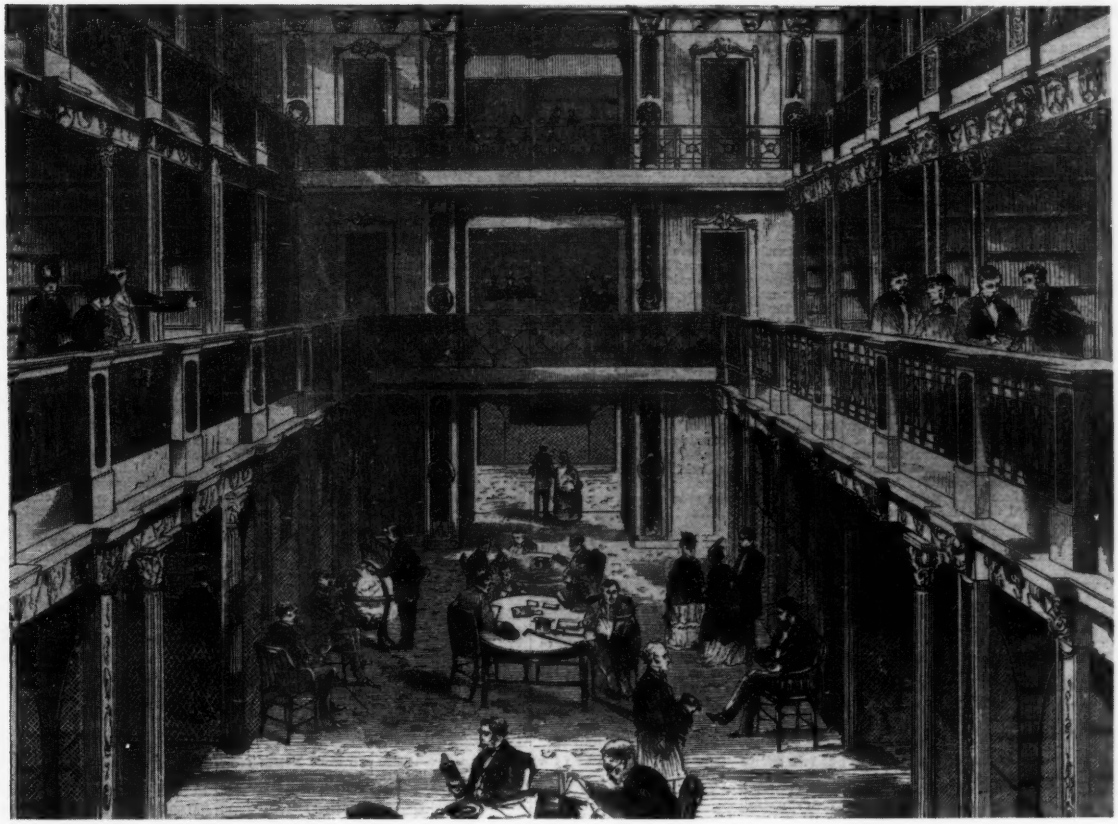


Route of transfer of Jefferson's library to Washington. This map, taken from the endpapers of *Catalogue of Jefferson's Library*, by E. Millicent Sowerby (vol. 1, 1852–59), shows the route the former president suggested as well as the one actually traveled on the way to . . .

. . . Blodget's Hotel, ca. 1803 (at right), where the books were shelved until the Capitol restoration was completed; this not-to-scale watercolor by city surveyor Nicholas King also shows the "president's house" (slightly to left of center). *From Prints and Photographs Division*

"Capitol at Washington," by Nathaniel Currier, ca. 1848, is a lithograph of the west side of the building. Jefferson's library and other LC books were housed in the center on this side, overlooking the Mall, after being removed from Blodget's Hotel in 1824; interior of the Library in the Capitol, after restoration following the 1851 fire. The Library eventually moved to its own building in 1897. *From Prints and Photographs Division*





Jefferson *(Cont. from p. 140)*
blocks from the Capitol. Although built as a hotel, the building served many other purposes. In addition to the Library, Blodget's housed the House and Senate, the committees, the General and City Post Offices and the Patent Office.

In December 1818, the books were moved to the attic of the north, or Senate, wing of the as yet unfinished Capitol. There they remained until they were removed in 1824 to specially designed, beautiful quarters in the center of the west side of the Capitol, overlooking the Mall.

In 1825 a fire in the Library burned some books, but another blaze, in 1851, did considerably more damage. Two-thirds of the 75,000-volume Library was destroyed. Only about 2,500 of Jefferson's volumes escaped destruction. The *National Intelligencer* of Dec. 25, 1851, describes a fire of such intensity that it caused "the paint and stone of the pillars in the west front of the Capitol to scale off to a quarter of an inch in places."

The exhibition also features a letter written by Librarian John Silva Meehan to Sen. James Alfred Pearce, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, explaining the losses—not only books but paintings, sculptures and medals. "Even then, the Library had a multifaceted collection," said Dr. Cosentino.

After several congressional appropriations for the repairs and purchase of replacement books, the Library was housed in temporary quarters in the Capitol in March 1853, and on July 6, 1853, Meehan formally moved into the new room. All who visited remarked on its beauty, including the British geologist Sir Charles Lyell, who called it "the most beautiful room in the world."

The Library remained in the Capitol until 1897, when its own quarters, now called the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Building, were completed.

The remainder of the exhibition reflects the universality of interests of the man whose spirit still guides the nation's library in its acquisitions policies; for example, the works of Montesquieu, the *Complete Collection of All the Laws of Virginia Now in Force,* the Justinianic Code, *The Art of Fingering the Harpsichord* by Pasquali, *The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, Memoirs of Socrates, A Catalogue of . . . Known & Naturalized Plants . . .* and *L'Architettura di Alberti.*

Other books in his collection include *A Summary View of Rights of British America; Reflections Moral and Political on Great Britain and Her Colonies;* and *The Second Part of the Institutes* by English jurist Edward Coke. These books and many others of Jefferson help explain how the Library of Congress has become an institution dedicated to the ideal that there is "no subject to which a member of Congress [as well as the public] may not have occasion to refer."

"Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress" is on display in the Mumford Foyer, sixth floor, Madison Building. Exhibition hours are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m., Saturday 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m. and Sunday 1–5 p.m.

LC to Host Jefferson Symposium

Thomas Jefferson is revered for his roles as statesman, diplomat, scholar and the nation's third president.

In his January 1991 *Atlantic* magazine article, "What Jefferson and Lincoln Read," Douglas L. Wilson, professor of English at Knox College and author of numerous books and articles on the two presidents said, "Jefferson set out to become a learned man. From an early age he aspired to the 18th century ideal of the *philosophe,* the universally informed philosopher whose knowledge was built on a classical base and whose efforts were committed to reason and the pursuit of objective truth. . . . He often said that he was ill-suited by nature for politics and would have followed a life of study but for the accident of the times he lived in." Dr. Wilson is one of 25 eminent historians, scholars and writers who will participate in a symposium on "Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen in the American Republic," which will be held at the Library on May 13, 14 and 15 (see schedule on page 143).

Sponsored by the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, its Center for the Book and the Institute of Early American History and Culture in Williamsburg, Va., the conference will focus on Jefferson's views on the links among education, citizenship and democratic government. This event is one of many being held in 1993 to mark the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

Jefferson believed that every citizen should play an active role in government to help direct its policies but that such contributions required considerable instruction and sacrifice.

"The qualifications of self-government in society are not innate," he explained in volume 19 of his *Writings.* "They are the result of habit and long training, and for these they will require time and probably much suffering."

An 1820 letter further explains: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

One of Jefferson's suggestions has found a receptive ear among today's policymakers: He called for citizens to perform a "tour of duty" in service

to the nation. He opposed any system that could lead to government by a distinct professional class of politicians but also acknowledged that direct citizen participation in every aspect of government would be a logistical nightmare. He insisted that, in a truly democratic society, all citizens are not only entitled, but obligated, to understand and oversee government policy, with a view toward preventing potential abuse by their elected representatives.

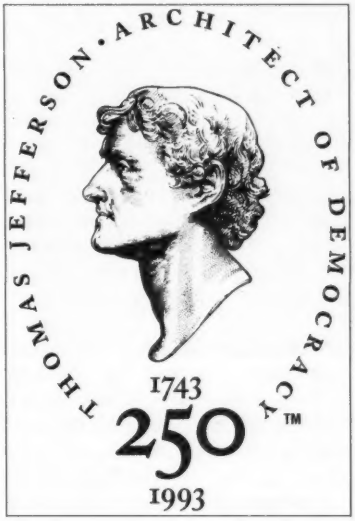
These themes appear throughout Jefferson's writings but, until recently, few scholars have discussed them at length in their studies of his work, according to James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The subject of American citizenship—its evolving definition and history—has also been neglected. The symposium participants will debate these topics and many other aspects of Jefferson's life and work in panel discussions during the conference.

Unlike many scholarly conferences, the participants will not present a long series of individual papers but will be divided into four panels to discuss a broad range of topics, including "Self-Reliance: Thomas Jefferson and the Inculcation of Modern Republic Virtue"; "Beyond Education: Thomas Jefferson on State Intervention in Children's Lives"; "Why Slaves Can't Read: Slavery, Jefferson and the Public Sphere"; and "Liberalism and Republicanism in Thomas Jefferson's Political Philosophy."

The conclusions offered by each panel will be summarized, not by a Jefferson specialist but by an eminent historian or political scientist, several of whom often write on the relationship of history to contemporary affairs for a general audience.

Participants include: Benjamin Barber, director of the Walt Whitman Center for Culture and Politics at Rutgers University and a regular contributor to journals such as *Harpers;* Merrill Peterson, author of many books about Jefferson, including *The Jefferson Image in the American Mind,* which won the prestigious Bancroft prize; C. Vann Woodward, historian, lecturer and contributor to many journals and magazines; Gordon Wood, a history professor at Brown University, who won both the Bancroft Prize and the Dunnig Prize for *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776–1787;* and Liu Zuo Chang, a Chinese historian who has translated many of Jefferson's works.

The symposium proceedings will be published by the University of Virginia Press and portions of the conference may be aired on cable television.



The symposium will be held in the Mumford Room, LM 649, of the Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., and is open to all members of the press and to a limited number of the public. The symposium will begin at 9:00 a.m. on May 13 and end at noon on May 15. Members of the public who wish to attend or obtain more information should write to Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-8200 or call (202) 707-5221.

—Barbara Bryant

Following is a list of sessions and speakers scheduled to participate in the LC symposium "Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen," May 13–15:

Session I: A Virtuous Citizenry

☐ Paul Rahe, University of Tulsa: "Self Reliance: Thomas Jefferson and the Inculcation of Modern Republic Virtue"

☐ Eugene Sheridan, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: "Religion, Republican and Thomas Jefferson"

☐ Richard Matthews, Lehigh University: "Jeffersonian and Madisonian Virtue"

☐ Summarizer: J.G.A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University

Session II: The Family and Public Culture

☐ Frank Shuffleton, University of Rochester: "Ties that Bind? Authority, the Family and the Public Sphere in Jefferson's Correspondence"

☐ Holly Brewer, University of California at Los Angeles: "Beyond Education: Thomas Jefferson on State Intervention in Children's Lives"

☐ Michael Grossberg, Case Western Reserve University: "Citizens and Families: A Jeffersonian Vision of Domestic Relations and Generational Change"

☐ Summarizer: Jan Lewis, Rutgers University

Session III: The Old and the New Worlds

☐ Elizabeth Marvick, University of California at Los Angeles: "Thomas Jefferson and the Old World: Personal Experience in the Formation of Early Republican Ideals"

☐ Donald Grinde, UCLA: "Thomas Jefferson as a Scholar of the American Indian"

☐ James Oakes, Northwestern University: "Why Slaves Can't Read: Jefferson, Slavery and the Public Sphere"

☐ Summarizer: C. Vann Woodward, Yale University

Session IV: An Informed Citizen

☐ Douglas L. Wilson, Knox College: "Jefferson and Literacy"

☐ Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut: "Bulwark of Liberty: The Recognition of the Informed Citizen"

☐ Herbert Johnson, University of South Carolina: "Thomas Jefferson and Legal Education in Revolutionary America

☐ Jennings Wagoner, University of Virginia: "That Knowledge Most Useful

(Cont. on p. 147)

Thomas Jefferson:
A Short, Selected List of References

The following was compiled by Marilyn K. Parr, reference specialist in American History, Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Papers and Correspondence

Writings / Thomas Jefferson. – New York : Literary Classics of the U.S., c1984. – 1600 p. : map.
E302 .J442 1984

Bibliographic notes: p. 1532-1579.

Contents: Autobiography – A summary view of the rights of British America – Notes on the State of Virginia – Public papers – Addresses, messages, and replies – Miscellany – Letters.

"Merrill D. Peterson wrote the notes and selected the texts for this volume."

Writings are published in full from editions either supervised by or contemporary to Jefferson.

The Adams-Jefferson letters : the complete correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Abigail and John Adams / edited by Lester J. Cappon. – Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press, [1959]. – 2 v.
E322 .A516

Recording a relationship of more than 50 years, the letters between Jefferson and Adams reflect the development of their ideals, and the turmoils and triumphs of diplomatic service and high political office.

Biographies

Cunningham, Noble E.
In pursuit of reason : the life of Thomas Jefferson. – Baton Rouge : Louisiana State University Press, c1987. – 414 p.
E332 .C95 1987

Malone, Dumas.
Jefferson and his time. – Boston : Little, Brown, 1948-1981. – 6 v. : ill.
E332 .M25

An exhaustive biography of the subject and his milieu.

Thomas Jefferson : a reference biography / Merrill D. Peterson, editor. – New York : Scribner, c1986. – 513 p.
E332 .T43 1986

Man of Learning, Culture and Science

The Eye of Th. Jefferson : [exhibition] / William Howard Adams, editor. – Washington : National Gallery of Art, 1976. – 411 p.
E332.2 .E88

This exhaustive catalog re-creates the world known to Thomas Jefferson, depicting visual arts, furniture, decorative objects and scientific instruments from the period.

Jefferson and the arts : an extended view / edited by William Howard Adams. – Washington : National Gallery of Art, 1976. – 293 p.
E332.2 .J46

A companion volume to *The Eye of Th. Jefferson*.

Gilreath, James and Douglas L. Wilson, *eds.*
Thomas Jefferson's library : a catalog with the entries in his own order. – Washington : Library of Congress, 1988. – 149 p.
Z997.J48 G55 1988

In 1823 Nicholas Trist, at Jefferson's request, rewrote the catalog to the book collection that had been sold to reestablish the Library of Congress. This restored arrangement reflected his intellectual classification of the works as well as their physical placement on the shelves at Monticello.

Greene, John C.
American science in the age of Jefferson / John C. Greene. – Ames : Iowa State University Press, 1984. – 484 p.
Q127.U6 .G69 1984

Man of Law and Politics

Kaplan, Lawrence S.
Entangling alliances with none : American foreign policy in the age of Jefferson. – Kent, Ohio : Kent State University Press, c1987. – 230 p.
E310.7 .K37 1987

Bibliography: p. [201]-223.

Asserts that Thomas Jefferson contributed more to the development of American foreign policy from 1776 to 1820 than did any other statesman.

McDonald, Forrest.
The presidency of Thomas Jefferson. – Lawrence : University Press of Kansas, c1976. – 201 p.
E331 .M32

Tracing Jefferson's politics from Henry St. John, First Viscount Bolingbroke and the English Oppositionists, McDonald explains the practical application of these ideas from 1801 to 1809 and Jefferson's success as chief executive.

Spivak, Burton.
Jefferson's English crisis : commerce, embargo, and the republican revolution. – Charlottesville : University Press of Virginia, 1979. – xiii, 250 p.
E331 .S68

Bibliography: p. [229]-241.

Focuses on Jefferson's foreign policy with Great Britain from 1803 to 1809. Using the embargo as an

example, Spivak delineates the tension between the republican ideology of the third administration and the commercial goals of the early republic.

Family, Homes, and Haunts

Randolph, Sarah N.

The domestic life of Thomas Jefferson. – New York : Harper & brothers, 1871. – 432 p. : ill.

E332.25 .R2 1871

Drawing on her childhood at Monticello and her memories of her great-grandfather, the author recalls the private side of a public family.

The family letters of Thomas Jefferson / edited by Edwin Morris Betts and James Adam Bear, Jr. – Columbia : University of Missouri Press, [1966]. – 506 p. : ill.

E332 .86 1966

This annotated compilation clarifies the varying personal names and relationships of the three generations of this close-knit family.

Adams, William Howard.

Jefferson's Monticello. With principal photography by Langdon Clay. – New York : Abbeville Press, c1983. – 276 p. : ill. (some col.)

E332.74 .A3 1983

Traces the history of this "unsurpassed autobiographical legacy" from the earliest drawing of 1767 to the present. The epilogue, documenting the fate of the house, provides a glimpse of opposing decorating styles: classical architecture vs. Victorian furnishings.

McLaughlin, Jack.

Jefferson and Monticello : the biography of a builder. – New York : H. Holt, c1988. – 481 p.

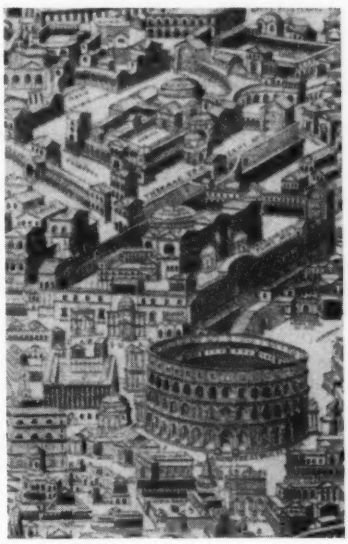
E332.2 .M43 1988

The author believes that "those who construct their own shelter replicate themselves, at their deepest and most significant level, in their houses."

For additional bibliographic citations see the forthcoming work, The Presidents of the United States: The First Twenty Years, *compiled by John Guidas and Marilyn K. Parr (Library of Congress, 1993).*

Other Exhibitions at the Library

☐ **"Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture,"** an exhibition of 200 items from the Vatican Library, most of which have never been seen by the public, through April 30, second floor, Jefferson Building. Hours are Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. and Sunday 1-5 p.m.



Detail from *Anteiquae urbis imago* (Lossi reprint; 1773), showing the ancient city of Rome. *From "Rome Reborn," which closes April 30*

NOTE: Tickets for "Rome Reborn" are required on weekends and are available for pickup in the Jefferson Building during weekend hours of the exhibition only. Tickets are free and are distributed on a first-come, first-served basis.

☐ **"The Articulate Traveler: Johann Georg Kohl, Chronicler of the American Continents."** Johann Georg Kohl has been described as an "articulate traveler," "prolific author," "humanist" and "scientist." Although he spent only four years in the United States, the German-born Kohl became one of the 19th century's most influential chroniclers of North American geography and exploration.

Kohl's collected maps, books and other historical writings are on display in the Madison Foyer, Madison Building.

Many of the items were commissioned by the U.S. Coast Survey and are now housed in the Geography and Map Division of the Library.

During the mid-1850s, Kohl undertook several trailblazing geographical studies that included the West, Gulf and East coasts and the Gulf Stream. Much of this material, along with his accounts of travel through Europe and Russia, is on display. A selection of Kohl's literary and personal papers, which are owned by the Bremen State and University Library in Germany, are also featured.

The exhibition runs through June 27, Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m., Saturday 8:30 a.m.-6 p.m. and Sunday 1-6 p.m.

☐ **"Landsat: Monitoring Earth's Environment"** is on view through June 20 in the corridor outside the Geography and Map Division, Room LM-B02, Madison Building. Exhibition hours are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. and Saturday 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

☐ **"By Securing to Authors: Copyright, Commerce and Creativity in America."** The exhibition features a wide range of items continually copyrighted in America. The items are on display to the public along the fourth floor corridors, Madison Building, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., weekdays only.

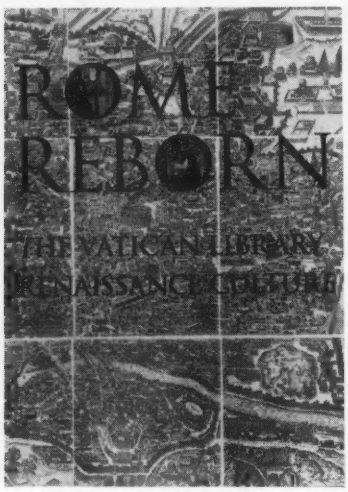
☐ **"Operation Restore Hope"** is a small display of maps related to the current crisis in Somalia. Current Events Gallery, Madison Building, to run indefinitely.

For additional information on visiting the Library, call (202) 707-8000.

NOTE: The C Street door of the Madison Building closes to the public after 5 p.m. weekdays.

'Rome Reborn' Catalog Explores Major LC Exhibition

"Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a Library exhibition that runs through April 30, is a once-in-a-lifetime chance to see 100 of the most precious manuscripts ever created. The catalog that accompanies the exhibition is a fitting reflection of the exhibition's substance and beauty.



Edited by Princeton history professor Anthony Grafton, *Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture* is a highly readable scholarly study that further explores facets of Renaissance culture touched on by the exhibition. Comprising essays by seven distinguished curators and augmented by 216 exquisite full-color illustrations, the book provides the reader an opportunity to examine an extraordinary assemblage of treasured manuscripts, maps and books held by the Vatican Library, many of which have never before been seen by the general public.

The tour of Renaissance culture provided by Dr. Grafton and his seven guest curators examines in depth a different aspect of the Vatican Library's collections, including the role of music, medicine, geography, mathematics, astronomy and other exact sciences as well as the manuscripts and texts brought back by papal emissaries from Constantinople, Cairo, Ethiopia, Russia, China and Bulgaria. What surprised the curators, in fact, was the breadth of knowledge that was preserved, some of it undermining the papacy whose power it was meant to enhance.

The Vatican Library was founded in 1451 by Pope Nicholas V, who donated his own 1,160-book collection to begin what Dr. Grafton calls "the central public library for humanist scholarship." Today, it remains the richest collection of Western manuscripts and printed books in the world. With additional vast collections of non-Western books and manuscripts, it is truly a treasury for all humankind. Among the collections are 8,000 books printed before 1500, when, according to Dr. Grafton, "scribes, illuminators, binders and printers prided themselves on creating books as physically splendid as they were substantively illuminating."

Both the exhibition and the catalog for "Rome Reborn" were made

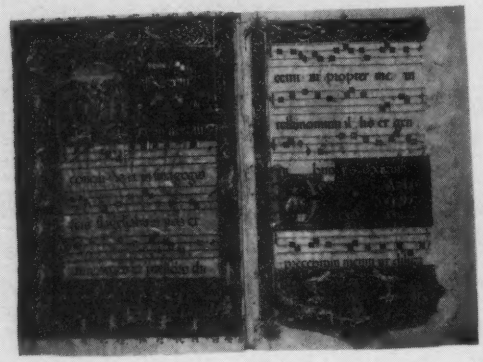


PLATE 149
Chant manuscript. ca. 1520(?). Parchment. 579 × 406 mm.
Capp. Sist. 10, fols. 2 verso–3 recto.

This manuscript is one of the most beautiful and elaborately illuminated chant manuscripts of the Cappella Sistina collection. It was written for the great patron of the arts Pope Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1513–21). The opening shown is conspicuously decorated in gold, indigo, ruby, and other vibrant colors, with the initial *O* encircling Christ and his apostles. The lower border shows the Medici coat of arms (six balls in a three-over-one configuration) with the less heads symbolically representing the pope, Leo X.

PLATE 150
Antiphoner, ca. 1530(?). Parchment.
Capp. Sist. 9, fols. 3 verso–4 recto.

This richly decorated antiphoner was copied during the reign of another Medici pope, Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), who was pontiff from 1523 to 1534. The entire left-hand page is decorated with the papal crown and keys, against the Medici shield, and in the upper border a dove representing the Holy Spirit. On the right-hand page the initial *R* (Rex pacificus . . .) beginning a chant for Christmas Day is appropriately illuminated, with a magnificent miniature showing the Nativity scene surrounded by angels.

said or sung every day, and those which were *proper* to the particular feast being celebrated. Although it was perfectly legitimate simply to read the texts, in reality almost everything was sung. The psalms were chanted basically on one pitch, but the hundreds of antiphon texts and the other texts of the offices and mass had been provided over centuries with a corpus of melodies known collectively as Gregorian chant. This was the oldest music of the Catholic rite, legendarily connected with Pope Gregory the Great but really codified in western Europe in about the tenth century

possible by a special friendship that was forged between the Library of Congress and Vatican Library in the 1920s. This relationship is examined in some depth by Father Leonard E. Boyle, prefect of the Vatican Library, whose generous opening remarks set the high tone for this publication.

Heir to the humanist tradition of open scholarship that originated with the Renaissance popes, the Library of Congress began with Thomas Jefferson's determination to ground the world of public affairs in the world of learning. He backed this up with his own collection of books, which today forms the core of the Library's own rare treasures.

Now, one more book can be added to that treasury—*Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture*. The paperbound edition sells for $25 at the Library of Congress Sales Shop and is also available by mail from Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 (add $5 for postage and handling). A hardbound edition is available from Yale University Press, Sales Department, 92A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Phone orders can be taken at (203) 432-0967.

LC News Service Available On-Line

As previously reported in the Oct. 5 issue, on an experimental basis, the Library of Congress is now making available an on-line news service. The Library of Congress News Service is a new source for information about the Library—its programs, exhibits, activities, hours of operation and job openings.

The News Service will also enable users to get edited versions of stories and announcements from the LC *Information Bulletin* approximately two weeks before they appear in print.

The News Service, will **not,** however, provide access to the Library's bibliographic data bases, nor will other Library services be available through the News Service.

The service is available free of charge to anyone having a personal computer and modem. The telephone number for accessing the service 24 hours a day is (202) 707-3854.

The News Service will offer several menus, including:

☐ PRES—Items of interest to the media, such as upcoming conferences, exhibit openings, major acquisitions and other announcements.

☐ LIBR—Information of particular interest to librarians, such as availability of Cataloging Distribution Service products, news from Collections Services, new LC publications, changes in LC procedures in cataloging and other areas.

☐ PUBL—News for the public such as exhibit openings and features on the Library.

☐ PRES— Items of interest to the media, such as news conferences, exhibition openings, and articles that may be reprinted in other publications.

☐ CALD—A calendar of Library events.

☐ ACES—Access to the Library. Where to locate entrances, hours of operation.

☐ JOBS—Current openings at the Library of Congress.

☐ FACT—General information, "Services to the Nation," 25 most-asked questions about the Library of Congress.

☐ CFB—A new menu, with news from the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

For more information or a brochure on the service, call Guy Lamolinara, Editor, LC News Service, at (202) 707-9217 or write Library of Congress Public Affairs Office, Washington, DC 20540-8610.

Jefferson Symposium *(Cont. from p. 143)*

to Us: Jefferson and the Education of Republican Citizens"

☐ Summarizer: Benjamin Barber, Rutgers University

Session V: Political and Ideological Bases of Citizenship

☐ Garrett W.E. Sheldon, Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia: "Liberalism and Republicanism in Thomas Jefferson's Political Philosophy"

☐ Ralph Ketcham: Syracuse University: "The Education of Those That Govern"

☐ Suzanne Morse, Pew Partnership for Civic Change: "Ward Republics: The Wisest Creation Ever Created by the Mind of Man"

☐ David Mayer, Capital University: "The Constitution and Jefferson's Concept of Citizenship"

☐ Summarizer: Gordon Wood, Brown University

Session VI: Summary

☐ Benjamin Barber, Rutgers University; Liu Zuo Chang, Shadong University; J.G.A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University; Jan Lewis, Rutgers University; Merrill Peterson, University of Virginia; Gordon Wood, Brown University; C. Vann Woodward, Yale University.

☐ Moderator: Ron Hoffman, Institute for Early American History and Culture

CLARIFICATION

The caption referring to the signing of the Civil Rights Act, on page 78 of the Feb. 22 issue, should have made note that the 1968 signing was a revision to the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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